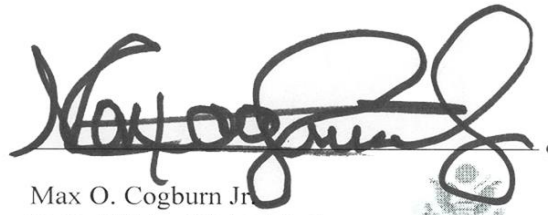


Amendment allows a ‘variety’ of gun regulations,” including the ‘longstanding prohibitions on the possession of firearms by felons’ [discussed in Heller and McDonald].” (quoting Heller, 554 U.S. at 626)). Nor did it abrogate the Fourth Circuit’s binding post-Heller decisions in United States v. Moore, 666 F.3d 313 (2012), and United States v. Pruess, 703 F.3d 242 (2012). For these reasons, this Court denies Defendant’s motion to dismiss.¹

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss Indictment (Doc. No. 17) is **DENIED**.

Signed: January 17, 2024



Max O. Cogburn Jr.
United States District Judge

¹ In support of his argument that Bruen has rendered Section 922(g)(1) unconstitutional, Defendant relies on the Third Circuit’s decision in Range v. Att’y Gen., 69 F.4th 96, 106 (3d Cir. 2023) (en banc), and several district court decisions. Fourth Circuit precedent, of course, controls and compels a finding in this Court that Bruen did not invalidate Section 922(g)(1).